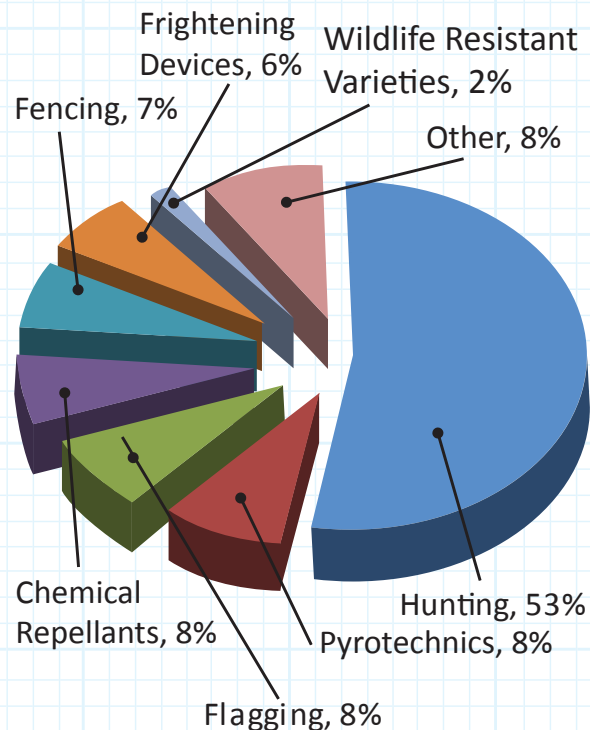


Of those operators that reported, hunting was the most prevalent method of preventing wildlife damage followed by pyrotechnics and flagging.

### Methods Used to Prevent Wildlife Damage



Reliability and Survey Procedures: A random sample of 1,200 North Carolina soybean, cotton, peanut, corn and wheat producers were surveyed to provide data for these estimates. Survey procedures ensured that all those who grew soybeans, cotton, peanuts, corn or wheat, regardless of size, had a chance to be included in the survey. Operators were contacted during December 2009 by mail and telephone interview. Estimates are subject to sampling and non-sampling errors. The sample size was based on a required level of precision of 5%. Non-sampling error was minimized through rigid quality control in the data collection process and a careful review of reported data for consistency and reasonableness. The percentage of farms reporting damage by wildlife species should not be used to derive dollar loss by species.

This report was made possible through a cooperative effort between the North Carolina Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, the North Carolina Soybean Producers Association, the North Carolina Small Grain Growers Association, the North Carolina Peanut Growers Association, the North Carolina Rural Economic Development Center, and the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission.

# Wildlife Damage to Field Crops

## North Carolina 2009



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